

THE TRIBUNE.

MONDAY MORNING, SEPTEMBER 13, 1841.

For an interesting Letter from Dr. Grant in Armenia, see Last Page.

For an Address on Temperance by C. H. Delavan, The Great Mail, &c. see First Page.

For new Advertisements of STOVES, see Last Page.

In our Saturday's Postscript, (Appointment) Mr. Z. C. Lee was erroneously said to have been confirmed as District Attorney for Massachusetts instead of Maryland.

THE NEW-YORK TRIBUNE is this morning presented to its readers in a new dress, somewhat enlarged in surface, and so compressed as to add about one-eighth to its capacity. We shall thus be enabled to do better justice to our Advertising friends, while at the same time we shall add largely to the daily amount of our Literary and News matter. For the generous and rapidly increasing patronage which encourages and enables us to make these improvements, we return our hearty thanks to our fellow-citizens. Need we assure them that we shall endeavor to merit their continued approbation and favor?

IMPORTANT FROM WASHINGTON.

Dissolution of the Harrison Cabinet.

On Friday, Messrs. EWING, BELL, BADGER and CRITTENDEN tendered to the President the resignation of their offices as Secretaries of the Treasury, War, Navy and Attorney General respectively. These resignations were accepted, and on Saturday President Tyler nominated to the Senate the following as their successors, viz:

WALTER FORWARD of Pennsylvania for Secretary of the Treasury;
JOHN McLEAN of Ohio for Secretary of War;
ABEL P. UPSHUR of Va. for Secretary of the Navy;
and HUGH S. LEGARE of South Carolina for Attorney General.

These nominations have not been acted on by the Senate, but we believe they will meet with no opposition.

We further learn that Mr. GRANGER on Saturday tendered his resignation as Postmaster General, which was also accepted, and that CHARLES A. WICKLIFFE of Kentucky would probably be nominated to-day to succeed him.

Mr. WEBSTER remains at the head of the State Department for the present, at least. We understand that many Members of Congress—among them JOHN QUINCY ADAMS—have represented to him that his abandonment of that post at this time, in view of the critical and ominous condition of our Foreign Relations, would be a perilous dereliction from duty, and must not be thought of. He is the only Member of Gen. Harrison's Cabinet remaining.

There is much matter for comment in this revolution, but we forbear this morning. We understand that the retiring Secretaries will lay before the People the reasons which have led to the step they have been impelled to take. It will be awaited with much interest.

The character of the New Cabinet will be inferred from the designations affixed to the names of the Members composing it by our Washington Correspondent, who is in no respect unfriendly to the new regime. His letter will be found full of significance. We do not think it at all probable that Gov. CORWIN of Ohio would accept a place in this Cabinet, if rendered him, as we presume it has not been and will not be.

We understand that the Senate was in Executive Session nearly all of Saturday, and that the nomination of EDWARD EVERETT was under consideration. It was not definitively acted on.

We are reminded that the Registry Law of 1839 requires the appointment of three Constables to attend each Registry of Voters. Of course, the Council was right in appointing them, and we were wrong in finding fault with the act. But it is no less certain that these officers are unnecessary, and may be dispensed with next winter by an amendment of the law. The Council should be required to appoint peace officers only in case the Commissioners, or one of them, shall deem it necessary.

We believe a large majority of our citizens will share the pleasure with which we announce that the nomination of the Hon. EDWARD CURTIS as Collector of Customs for this Port was on Friday confirmed by the Senate, by the decisive majority of 27 to 19, being, we presume, a clear party vote. The ordeal of opposition, investigation and scrutiny to which he has been subjected has been rigid and formidable beyond precedent; and his confirmation, in defiance of all, is an emphatic tribute to his proved fidelity, capacity and worth. The nomination of ROBERT C. WETMORE, Esq., as Navy Agent for this Port, which had likewise been resisted vehemently, and opposed by all manner of defamatory rumors, charges and affidavits, was confirmed on Thursday by a unanimous vote.

CITY REFORM.—We believe the conviction is becoming general and strong among our citizens that a thorough Reform in the conduct of our Municipal affairs is indispensable, and that it can only be ensured by a union of the friends of good order and good government in the election of City officers, entirely regardless of party politics, or any thing but the retrenchment of City expenditures, the repression of vice, disorder and crime, and the efficient protection of the lives and property of our citizens. Such a union is forcibly advocated by an able and well-known correspondent ("Veto") of the Evening Post, and we trust his arguments will have weight with those to whom they are addressed. For our own part, we have long desired the adoption of the course he suggests, and we trust it cannot be much longer delayed. The recent proscription of some sixty or eighty most faithful and approved Watchmen for nothing but their politics is opening the eyes of thousands to the injury and mischief of the system under which they were directed to the block. Let public attention be once directed to this subject, and a Reform is inevitable. Every honest man's interest is strongly in its favor.

BINGHAMTON, Broome Co., elected Whig Charter Officers last week.

We have chosen for our head the blended arms of the Empire State and her Empire City, and we would for months we could have found no powder emblem. It tells at once the wealth and greatness of our State—the rich, inexhaustible treasures of her soil, the triumph of her arts and the prowess of her arms, and pictures the commercial splendor which rests upon her great Metropolis. The guardian deities of Commerce, Agriculture and the Arts point with earnest and admiring gaze to the scene of our conquests, and the bright sun of glory rising in its distance throws its broad beams over the scene. The proud motto "EXCELSIOR," which henceforth is our own, tells to the world that time is only the condition of ours, and still higher prosperity and greatness to our State and City.

MAINE.—The Election in the Boundary State takes place to-day. We apprehend an adverse result. The Second Veto will have spread all over the Whig portions of the State just in season to increase the general dissatisfaction and indifference which the first had already occasioned. Beside this, we have private advices that the reported opposition to EDWARD EVERETT's confirmation will add largely to the vote of Jeremiah Curtis, the Abolition candidate for Governor. This leaves little chance for Gov. Kent or the Senate, but we still hope for a Whig majority in the House.

VERMONT.—Our latest returns from this State are not so favorable as those first received. The Whigs have doubtless carried every thing except the Governor; but so great was the opposition to Col. Paine in the Whig ranks, and so formidable the Scattering vote, that we believe there is no choice for Governor. Judge Hutchinson, Abolition, has received a large vote, simply on the ground of hostility to Col. Paine, who will nevertheless be chosen by the Legislature if he is not by the People.

The General Convention of Universalists in the United States will hold its Annual Session in this city on Wednesday and Thursday of this week. There will be preaching in each of the four Churches of that denomination on Tuesday evening. The Convention will organize in the Elizabethan (late Bowery) Church on Wednesday at 10 A. M.

IN CONGRESS, FRIDAY, Sept. 10.

The SENATE received from its amendment to the Diplomatic Appropriation bill (striking out the item for a Charge at Naples,) the other differences were harmonized, and the bill passed.

On motion of Mr. BAYARD, the Senate resolved hereafter to employ a corps of Reporters, not exceeding five in number, to report fully and faithfully the Proceedings and Debates of that body, for general publication.

A Joint Resolution to adjourn on Monday having been received from the House, Mr. TALLMAGE objected to its second reading, and Mr. PRESTON objected to its passage, urging that Congress ought before adjourning to make some provision for the safe-keeping of the Public Money in the State Banks, since a National Bank seemed now out of the question. After some further remarks by Messrs. Wright, King, Buchanan, Walker and Bayard, the Resolution was laid on the table till tomorrow, by 20 to 16.

Mr. Clay, from the Committee of Conference on the Revenue bill, reported the following substitute for the differing twenty per cent. provisions of the two Houses, which was adopted:

Provided, That if, in virtue of this section, any duties exceeding the rate of twenty per centum, ad valorem, shall be levied prior to the 30th of June, 1842, the same shall not in any wise affect the disposition of the proceeds of the public lands, as provided for by an act passed at the present Session of Congress: And provided, further, That no duty higher than twenty per centum, ad valorem, in virtue of said section, shall be levied and paid on any manufactured article.

The Senate now went into Executive Session, and so remained until its adjournment.

In the HOUSE, the Speaker announced the Committee on the franks between Messrs. Wise and Stansly, as follows:

Messrs. Ingersoll of Pa., Morrow of Ohio, Everett of Vermont, Cauchers of Tenn., Saltstall of Mass., Holmes of S. C., and Ferris of N. Y.

Mr. Everett asked to be excused, but was not.

The Revenue bill having been returned from the Senate with a disagreement, the House insisted, (89 to 76,) and asked a conference. Agreed to: [Messrs. Clay, Woodbury and Miller, on the part of the Senate, Fillmore, and others on the part of the House, were the Conferees.] The compromise above given was afterward reported and adopted.

SO THE REVENUE BILL WAS PASSED.

Mr. YORKE of N. J. moved that Congress do adjourn at 11 o'clock on Monday. Mr. AITHERTON of N. H. suggested 'to-morrow.' Overruled, and the original resolution passed.

The resolution from the Senate directing the use of American Water-Rotted Hemp in the Navy was passed.

Mr. DAWSON of Ga. rose to state that the difference between Messrs. Wise and Stansly, through the interposition of friends, had been entirely adjusted.

Mr. McKAY of N. C. moved that the Postmaster General be required to ascertain and report, as nearly as may be, the number of letters and printed sheets passing through the Post Office in one month, designating those paid, free, franked by Members of Congress, dead letters, &c. &c. Adopted.

Mr. OWSEY of Ky., offered a Joint Resolution proposing to amend the Constitution that no President shall be re-eligible to that office; and that in case of a Presidential Veto, a clear majority of all the Members elected to the House in which the bill originated shall be sufficient to pass it into a law, in spite of the President's objections.

The House refused to suspend the Rule in favor of this Resolution: Yeas 87, (not two-thirds,) Nays 81.

Mr. A. V. BROWN proposed a similar resolution, affecting the re-election of the President only. Yeas 99, Nays 58: two thirds being required, the Rule was not suspended.

The Bank Veto.

The hour of 12 having now arrived, the Special Order of the Day was announced, being the bill to incorporate the Fiscal Corporation, which had been returned with objections by the President.

Mr. BOTTS of Va. opened the debate. He said that but for the peculiar position he occupied before the House and before the Country, he should at the Veto Message pass without further remark; but his position was such as to present irresistible claims upon him to place himself in his true position, and to answer the challenge of the gentleman from Massachusetts (Mr. Cushing) for an argument.

Mr. B. said he had applied harsh epithets to the President—he had charged him with perfidy and with treachery: and having done so, he held himself under obligation to make good the charge; and if not cut off by the hour rule he would make it good, or would take upon himself all the odium of having made a false charge. If any disinterested person, after hearing what he had to bring forward, would say that he had not made good the charge, he was ready to take back every word, and to make to the President the most ample atonement and apology.

He must first advert to the character of the Message. Mr. B. it would be remembered, had predicted that this bill would not receive the sanction of the President: yet he was at a loss, and felt a strong curiosity as to what possible ground his refusal would be placed upon. The bill had come back without the President's signature, accompanied by what the President chose to style his objections to the bill, but without one solitary reason which would operate for a single moment on any intelligent mind. Mr. B. said he had examined the bill, and had taken from it the points. As the Constitution limited the President to 'objections,' he should consider all the points made by him as so many items of Constitutional objection to the bill.

The President commenced with expressing his regret that he could not sign the bill. His second point was, that this was a bill for a National Bank *per se*. Mr. B. said he had occasion, once before, to tell the House that he was no lawyer; but when he was at school he had learned a little Latin, and if he did not misunderstand, *per se* meant "by itself." And what National Bank was there which was not a National Bank by itself? What was the distinction between a National Bank and a National Bank *per se*?

3. The third point admits that the veto power ought to be very cautiously used, &c. On this point Mr. B. believed all were agreed; and he was extremely sorry the President had not practised upon his own theory.

4. The President's next point was that the veto never could be exercised, save when a bill had passed both Houses by a Constitutional majority. This, Mr. B. thought, was not a very new discovery; he presumed most gentlemen knew that, before the President stated it as one of his objections to the bill.

5. In the fifth point the President came back to the *per se* bill, and objected to its title. The title of the bill formed one of the President's constitutional objections to it; and his particular objection seemed to be that it had the term "public revenue" in it; the word "public" being put in italics. So it appeared that if it had been for private revenue, the objection would have been obviated. Was that the President's meaning? Now Mr. B. did not know if it was true, but references were made to rumor—he did not speak of that two-legged rumor which sometimes stalks about the Capitol, but of rumor with a thousand tongues—but rumor said that this very title, as in the President's own hand-writing, and that its terms were suggested by himself. The President objected that it should be denominated "a bill for the collection, safe-keeping, and disbursement of the public revenue;" but what bill, in the name of God, could we have passed on the subject which would not have been entitled to such a title?

6. The next objection was, that the provisions of the bill did not contradict its title. A very strange objection! First the President objects to the title of the bill; and then that the bill does not contradict its title!

7. His seventh objection was that it provided that Congress should not charter another Bank within the next twenty years. So he presumed that if Congress would only pass half a dozen Banks of the same character, it would at once remove this constitutional objection.

8. But the next objection was, that the bill excluded the power of discount. Now let it be borne in mind that the strong objections to the first Bank bill had been that it authorized discount; but the present bill, with an express view to meet and remove the President's objection, had been so drawn as to exclude that power.

Then, he presumed, were the constitutional objections of the President to this bill. After stating them thus generally, the President came down to details, and they were not of such a description as recommended them to Mr. B.'s approbation. One of them was, that the bill did not provide for regulating the rates of exchange. Now Mr. B. imagined it would somewhat trouble the President's ingenuity to frame any bill that would, especially for twenty years to come. The other was a most remarkable objection, indeed; after objecting to the bill because it excluded discounts, his last objection was, that the bill did not authorize discounts in the District of Columbia! Would the President's objections to the bill be removed if Congress should pass a bill to charter a second Bank? Mr. B. remembered to have heard the project suggested in Virginia, of having two national Banks, one a Northern and the other a Southern Bank; and the scheme was, for a time, a great favorite with the sky-scrapers in that State.

Mr. BOTTS went on to review the position and course of the President, insisting that he had violated his public pledges by vetoing this bill—pledges contained in his Message at the opening of Congress, and in his frequent Speeches against the abuse of Executive power. He declared that Mr. Tyler had never dreamed of vetoing a Bank, if Congress should deem one necessary, until twenty days after the opening of Congress, when, deluded with a hope of re-election, he had resolved to detach himself from the mass of his friends and throw himself into the arms of the Opposition. Since then, he had betrayed and trifled with the hopes of the nation for three months, and now asks to be forgiven therefor. He takes great credit for signing all the other bills of the Session; but how could he have done otherwise! Were they not in accordance with his own recommendations! As to the Land Distribution, he was committed to it, ever and over, as no man ever was before, and yet he hesitated to sign the bill.

Mr. BOTTS went on to show that Mr. Tyler had expressly endorsed the Dayton Speech of General Harrison, denouncing the Veto Power, and expressing his willingness to concur in the establishment of a Bank. Also, that he [Mr. T.] had expressed similar sentiments in speeches made by him last year, during the canvass in Virginia and Ohio. He said he could produce a letter from Mr. T. of similar tenor.

He said that this was by no means the first time that Mr. Tyler had been accused of treachery—that he was so in superseding John Randolph in the Senate in 1827. He said that the Virginia Delegation at Harrisburg declined to vote for Mr. Tyler as Vice-President, not from delicacy, as had been supposed, but from distrust of the man. Mr. B. read from a speech of Mr. Tyler in 1839, on the Removal of the Deposites, denouncing Gen. Jackson for setting up his own headstrong will in opposition to the Legislative power of the country.

Congress assembled, and what was the President's first act? An intimation that the currency must be reformed, and a submission to the discretion of Congress as to which of the three modes they would adopt, by which alone the object could be effected. Now, if the President at that time had determined not to sign any bill for a Bank, why did he suffer Congress to go on for ten, twelve, sixteen weeks, deliberating on that measure, at the expense of five thousand dollars a day? The Senate had called upon his own Secretary for a plan, and a project was accordingly submitted; but the Senate not adopting it, inserted in another bill a compromise clause, with the express end and aim of reconciling the President to the bill; yet that very clause was made a pretext for returning it with his veto. They then took up his own bill, and sent him that; but ten weeks after it had been the constant subject of the President's conversation, he declared he had never read the bill. He was then asked what bill he would sign; and his reply was, that he had not had time for consideration—just as he now did in his last message; he had not had time to look into the subject.

Under these circumstances another bill was prepared for the purpose of leading the President. Yes, that was the object, and 'head him or die' was Mr. B.'s maxim. He was afraid, however, before he should have time to succeed in that, the President would have headed himself. Headed he most assuredly would be, either by himself or some other person. Mr. B. did not say that he should do it. Much confidential and private conversation had taken place between the President and Mr. B. and which he would for ever bury in his own bosom. He should not repeat private conversations or publish private letters; but there were some things which were not private. The President had expressly declared to the Ohio Delegation—[A voice—You mean the Whig portion of them.]—Certainly. None but Whigs were then about the President, however he may now be surrounded and fawned upon by those of the opposite party. As to the Whig portion of the Ohio Delegation that he would sign Mr. Ewing's bill. He had told Mr. B. personally that he would, and added that

he should sign it with pleasure, observing at the same time that it was not precisely such a bill as met his views. If left to suit his own opinions, he would prefer a bill with such and such provisions, which provisions were identically the same with those in the bill he had vetoed, with two exceptions. He said that he did not object to a capital of thirty-five millions, but thought that fifteen millions would be sufficient; in support of which opinion he had referred Mr. B. to the sentiments of Mr. Gallatin. The President had formerly drawn no distinction between foreign and domestic bills of exchange; but a change had come over the spirit of his dream, and he now held that the Bank must deal in foreign bills only, and accordingly that restriction was inserted in the bill expressly to meet his views. But no, that bill would not do. Pray, what sort of a bill would Mr. B. had before said, and he now repeated, that the President had changed his opinion since the session opened just as often as the sun had risen, and it had lasted now some hundred and twenty days. [A voice. No, not over a hundred.] Well, a hundred days, and a hundred changes of opinion were quite sufficient.

Mr. BOTTS proceeded to argue at much length that Mr. Tyler had been beguiled by hopes of re-election to the Presidency, artfully held out to him by the Opposition, which led to an entire revolution in his feelings and policy. He characterized this course as treacherous, dishonorable, and in direct violation of Mr. Tyler's formerly avowed principles in regard to the re-election of Presidents. Mr. BOTTS was speaking of his famous letter to the Richmond Coffee House when his hour expired.

Mr. GILMER of Va. spoke in reply to Mr. BOTTS, and in vindication of the President. In the course of his remarks, he used some harsh expressions, which led to a personal altercation between him and Mr. BOTTS. Their difference was afterward amicably adjusted.

Mr. PROSSER of Ind. followed in an animated and unqualified defence of the course of the President. Mr. LASE of Ind. followed in sweeping condemnation of the Veto.

Mr. S. MASON of Ohio spoke an hour on the same side.

Mr. L. D. JOHNS of Md., followed in a speech in favor of forbearance and conciliation, for which we have no room this morning. He concluded as follows:

The President came suddenly and unexpectedly into the Presidency. In a few days he found Congress assembled in extra Session. He had no time to deliberate, as he informs us, and has not had during the Session, with intense labors pressing upon him; and intimates that he desires until December to devise a plan of a Fiscal Agency. I, for one, am willing to wait. I voted for the two Bank bills we have passed in good faith, hoping the best interests of our constituents would be promoted. The President puts his objections upon the high ground of the Constitution, and his moral and religious obligations. Let the whole matter go to the People; they will discuss it. The Press will discuss it. It has occurred to me, in the midst of the intense excitement of the passions which we have witnessed to-day, to question whether we are in a proper mood for calm, deliberate consideration, and for an unprejudiced judgment upon the motives of the President at the moment of so serious a difference of opinion. I will wait till December, and then I shall expect a plan of a Fiscal Agency, which shall incidentally give the country "a currency of uniform value." This I consider the President bound to do; as he says in his Message at the commencement of this Session, that the Fiscal Agent of the Government should furnish such a currency.

I sincerely hope this difference between the Executive and Legislative departments of the Government may be adjusted. I confess I cannot see very clearly how. But no good can come of angry discussions, and from listening to the whispers of rumors, and obeying the impulses of passion and prejudice. I am not yet willing to go off into general opposition to the Whig Administration, much less to become involved in that distracting question of the Presidential succession. With the gentleman from Ohio, (Mr. MASON,) I postpone that question for some years. I hope we shall return to a calm consideration of the question the Constitution has made it our duty to decide, and leave to the People, to time, and to a calmer mood, when our reason shall be unclouded by passion and prejudice, the decision of the agitating questions which, I think, have been improperly and impolitically introduced into this debate.

Mr. THOMPSON of Ia. having spoken in opposition to the Veto, Mr. GAMBLE of Ga. moved the Previous Question, which prevailed, and the question was stated—Shall this bill pass, notwithstanding the President's objections? and decided by Yeas and Nays as follows:

YEAS—Messrs. Adams, Allen, L. W. Andrews, S. J. Andrews, Arnold, Ayer, Baker, Barnard, Barton, Birdseye, Black, Blair, Boardman, Borden, Bots, Milton Brown, Jeremiah Brown, Burnell, William Butler, William B. Campbell, Thomas J. Campbell, Casey, John C. Clark, Cowen, Cranston, Crary, Cushing, Garrett Davis, Wm. C. Dawson, Deberry, John Edwards, Raymond, Ellmore, A. L. Evans, Foster, Gamble, Geggins, P. G. Goode, Graham, Green, Greig, Hubbard, Hall, Halseid, Henry, Hudson, James Irvin, James, Isaac D. Jones, John P. Kennedy, King, Lane, Lawrence, T. F. Marshall, Sampson Mason, Mathiot, Mattocks, Maxwell, Maynard, Morgan, Morris, Morrow, Osborne, Owsley, Pope, Powell, Benjamin Randall, Alexander Randall, Randolph, Ray, Raymond, A. L. Reynolds, Russell, Salmon, Shepley, S. Simon, Sledge, Smith, Sprague, Stanley, Stockley, Stratton, Alexander H. Stuart, John T. Stuart, Summers, John B. Thompson, Richard W. Thompson, Tillinghast, Tolving, Tomlinson, Triplett, Trumbull, Underwood, Van Rensselaer, Wallace, Warren, Edward D. White, Thos. W. Williams, Lewis Williams, Jos. L. Williams, Winthrop, York, Augustus Young—103.

NAYS—Messrs. Arrington, Atherton, Banks, Bidlack, Boyd, Brewster, Aaron V. Brown, Charles Brown, Wm. O. Butler, P. C. Caldwell, J. Campbell, Chapman, Clinton, Coles, R. D. Davis, John D. Dawson, Dean, Doig, Eastman, John C. Edwards, Egbert, Ferris, John G. Floyd, Chas. A. Floyd, Fennance, Gerry, Gilmer, Wm. O. Goode, Gustine, Harris, John Hastings, Hays, Holmes, Hopkins, Hook, Houston, Hunter, Ingersoll, H. M. Irwin, Jack, Cave Johnson, John W. Jones, Keim, Andrew Kennedy, Lewis, Abraham McClellan, Robert McClellan, McKay, McKee, Mallory, Marchand, John Thompson Mason, Mathews, Medill, Miller, Newhard, Parmenter, Partridge, Payne, Plumer, Proffitt, Reynolds, Rhett, Riggs, Rogers, Shaw, Shields, Snyder, Steenrod, Sweeney, Turney, Van Buren, Ward, Waterson, Waller, Westbrook, James W. Williams, Wm. Wood—87.

Two-thirds of the Members voting not having voted in the affirmative, the bill was defeated.

Some farther action was had on various bills of lesser interest, and then the House adjourned.

APPOINTMENTS BY THE PRESIDENT.

By and with the advice and consent of the Senate.
CHARLES B. PENROSE, Solicitor of the Treasury.
GEORGE M. SMITH, Receiver of Public Moneys at Opelousas, La.
Deputy Postmasters.
JOHN T. WERNER, at Pottsville, Penn.
WILLIAM M. PORTER, at Carlisle, Penn.
THOMAS W. SNEPARD, at Northampton, Mass.

THE CINCINNATI RIOT.—We have received full particulars of this most disgraceful outbreak, but the material points are as we have already stated. It is said that many of the most active leaders were from Kentucky, who were incited to this undoubtedly by feelings of revenge excited by the course pursued in Cincinnati with reference to runaway negroes.

SICKNESS AT WEST POINT.—We regret to learn that there is a good deal of sickness among the Cadets at the Military Academy. Some 30 or 40 are suffering severely from dysentery, and it is feared that one or two will not recover.

FREE GOODS.—Concern for the Poor.—A most unwise concession to demagogism, in our judgment, has been made by Congress in striking out Tea and Coffee from the articles subjected to duty by the new Revenue Law. These articles are not produced or rivaled in this country, so that the question of Protection or Free Trade is not affected by them. But they are simple luxuries—whether salutary or pernicious, we will not here consider—and they are the products of countries which refuse to trade with us on fair terms of reciprocity. China sells us our Tea, and takes hard dollars of us in payment—little or nothing else. One million of dollars might have been collected from this article alone without costing the Government over \$5,000, without a temptation to smuggling, and with barely a perceptible effect on the price of the article to the consumer. But Messrs. CLAY and FILLMORE's unanswerable demonstrations of the necessity and fitness of this duty were overruled by the miserable creed of "taxing the comforts of the poor," and the dread of Honorable Members that the aged ladies of their respective Districts would institute a crusade against the taxers of their favorite beverage. Must our legislation always be thus governed?

We rejoice that the kindred attempt to exempt Salt from duty—the special policy of the Missouri—was so signally and properly defeated. The duty on this article is now very light; it is one which can hardly be smuggled; while the Salt Manufacture of the country is one of great importance, in which a vast capital is invested, and in which our State has a special interest. The abolition of the duty would have seriously shaken if not subverted the prosperity of the great Salt region of which Syracuse is the centre, and probably subtracted at least \$100,000 per annum from the Internal Improvement Revenue of our State. Yet a motion to abolish duty on Salt, after being defeated in the Senate, was carried in the House by 94 to 84 votes; among the Yeas 23 actual and nominal Whigs and nine Members from this State! But this business could not be permitted to end here. A motion was instantly made to make Sugar also a free article: carried—Yeas 105; Nays 75; then Cotton: carried—Yeas 105; Nays 78; then Iron: which failed—82 to 100; then Tobacco: which also failed—82 to 96. By this time it began to be suspected that the interests of one section or State could not be struck down with impunity; a comparison of views was had, and the next morning (Thursday), the vote on Salt was reconsidered: Yeas 95; Nays 74; then Sugar—101 to 80; and then Cotton—114 to 80. And so Congress concluded at last not to stultify itself and sacrifice the great interests of the Nation in the sorry pursuit of local advantage and a very poor sort of popularity.

There is now a 'pressure' in the West which 'no honest man can regret.' It is a pressure of Grain and Flour to market, choking up all the channels of transportation, and far exceeding the capacity of all the Lake craft to bring it eastward. The storehouses of Chicago, Michigan City, Detroit, Cleveland, &c. are overflowing, and vessels are eagerly chartered at high prices. The farmers are receiving cash in hand for their crops, and not at Sub-Treasury prices either. A Uniform Currency and equalized Exchanges are still sorely needed; but the people are partially doing that for themselves which the Government ought to do for them, by resolving to take nothing but Specie funds for their property. The Flour and Grain speculators have bitten their own fingers a little, but that is their luck. On the whole, things are looking well; and New-York will reap a noble harvest from her Canals this Fall.

THE SHOWER OF BLOOD.—Prof. Frost has published a long article in the Nashville Banner with reference to the recent shower of blood which occurred at Lebanon, Tenn. on the 17th ult. The explanation which he gives of this remarkable phenomenon differs essentially from that of Prof. Halliwell. He took especial pains to investigate all the facts in the case, and says there can be no doubt that the drops of blood found upon the tobacco leaves did really fall from a small red cloud passing swiftly from East to West. The extent of the shower was from forty to sixty yards in breadth, and six or eight hundred in length; it was thickly scattered, probably a drop every ten or fifteen feet, irregularly dispersed. Some of the pieces which fell were nearly two inches long. Prof. Frost believes the fragments to be animal matter, but does not consider any part of them to be blood. There was about them an offensive smell of putrid matter, and the fibres were distinctly visible. On exposing the particles to the action of heat, they were affected precisely as a piece of beef. "There is no doubt," says the Professor, "that this substance is animal matter, and belongs to our globe." He then enumerates many instances in which remarkable showers have been observed, from the year 472 to the present day. If the facts as stated by him are correct, there can be no ground for the explanation of Prof. Halliwell that the matter was thrown off by insects in their chrysalis state. Prof. Frost ascribes it to the action of a hurricane, which, he thinks, may have taken up part of an animal which was in a state of decomposition and have brought it in contact with an electric cloud, in which it was kept in a state approaching to a partial fluidity or viscosity.

Capt. ALDEN PARTRIDGE of Norwich, Vt. will deliver a Lecture on the Probabilities of a War with Great Britain, and the Plan of Operations which ought to be adopted by us in case such a War should ensue, at Thompson's Hall, this evening. The Military and Scientific attainments of Capt. Partridge are widely known. (See Card.)

NARROW ESCAPE.—The Baltimore Clipper says that Mr. Levin Cook, of Magothy, Md. on the 16th inst. went into the cellar of his outhouse, and placed the candle upon what he supposed to be an empty keg, but which proved to be a keg of powder. While looking for the object of his search, a cat rushed past him and knocked down the candle; the powder instantly exploded, and laid the outhouse in ruins, destroying likewise the glass and brittle ware of the main building. Mr. Cook himself was not injured in the least!

CITY PRISON STATISTICS.—For the week ending on Saturday morning, there were received in the City Prison 125 white men, 75 white women, 26 black men, and 22 black women; total, 248. Discharged same time, 110 white men, 85 white women, 23 black men, and 20 black women; total, 243. Remaining 82 white men, 21 white women, 14 black men, and 16 black women; total, 133.

New-Yorker.—Yels. 2, 4, 5, 6, bound, price \$2.50 per vol. and vols. 10 and 11 unbound, price \$1.50 per vol., may be obtained at the office of the New-York Tribune, No. 30 Ann-street. \$13 3/4

THE LIBEL CASE OF JOHN R. PIERCE AGAINST MOSES V. BEACH is specially assigned for trial on Monday (this day) at the Court House in Hall's Exchange Buildings, in the city of Brooklyn, before the Circuit Court, held by Judge Kent.

City Intelligence.

[Reported for The Tribune.]

POLICE OFFICE.—Steady Gold.—Dennis and Catherine Buckley were arrested yesterday by Officer McCulloch, charged with stealing 12 sovereigns, worth \$37 1/2, from Michael Buckley, of 65 Roosevelt st., which fell from his pocket at night on the floor and were stolen therefrom, as was supposed, by the prisoners. On searching them 12 sovereigns were found on him, and \$4 on her, and they were both committed for trial.

Stealing Sheepskins.—Robert Smith was arrested on Saturday by police watchman Smith, for stealing a charge of skins from a country wagon at Fulton Market, property of B. J. Reich. They were found near him under a fish-car, and he was sent to prison.

Attempt to Pick a Pocket.—On Friday night a man named George W. Ross, an intoxicated man when in a grocery in Cross st., and failing to succeed, procured a female who also made the attempt without success. The drunken man then went out, followed by Ross, who watchman Taylor arrested the latter, and he was sent to prison.

Unlucky Fellow.—Coltman Gale went from his boarding-house, No. 8 Washington-street, on Friday night, to the neighborhood of Chapel and Anthony streets, where a frail female invited him to accompany her to No. 21 Anthony-street, where she was waiting for him. The man named Henry Bond and Charles Gilbert entered the room, abused him for being there, as they said, in their premises, and, stealing two whole and two half eggs from the pantaloon pocket of the prostitute, left the place, and went out. On Saturday evening, one of these, Gilbert, was arrested and committed, the other escaping.

Charge of Assault and Attempt to Steal.—A man calling himself James Sheldon was lodged in the watch-house on Saturday night, charged with assault and attempted theft, for assaulting, with intent to stab and to rob James Stillwell in the street at 14 1/2 o'clock.

Disorderlies.—John Johnson and William Craig were lodged in the watch-house on Friday night, charged with disorderly conduct, for being disorderly in the streets. They paid and were discharged.

Thefts.—Nash Sanford was yesterday arrested and committed for stealing a pair of pantaloon and shirt from John McLeary, No. 30 South-street, and for stealing a watch from a man named James, who was sent to prison.

James Carson was arrested and imprisoned for stealing a watch from Cornelius Steele.

A Fox Offence.—John Yates was detected by private watchman Suberland in the act of stealing a number of chickens from a coop in the Catherine Market, for which offence he was sent to prison.

Shoplifting.—Mary A. Mathews was arrested and held in prison, stealing a coat worth \$19 from the store of John G. Seering, No. 25 Bowery.

Pleasant Spectacle.—Watchman Courier, on Thursday night, at 11 o'clock found Bridget Kosman lying asleep on the sidewalk in Anthony street, drunk and almost dead. He carried her up, and ordered her to go home. At 3 o'clock, however, he found her again lying on the sidewalk in Cross-street, cured and awake, and her child lying in an exposed situation near her. He carried her up, and she was sent to prison. Yesterday the 6th graded mortar was committed to prison to be disposed of.

Coroner's Office.—The Coroner on Saturday held an inquest at the Bellevue Hospital on the body of Margaret Carr, aged 60, a native of Ireland, of intemperate habits. The deceased on Tuesday, when intoxicated, fell down the stairs of her room, in 37th street, and was killed. The result of the inquest was that she died of a fracture of the skull, and was taken to the Hospital, where she died on Friday. Verdict, died of apoplexy.